

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

日七十月八年己

Price, \$2 per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—J. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 153, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMBER PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPEL, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HENNINGSEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA.—Messrs. A. DE CHATEL, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, AND CO., N. MOALLIE, Fanchow, HONGKONG & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CHAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CHAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CHAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on the premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked *On Hongkong Savings Bank Business* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, \$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. DUBOIS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—G. L. DALLMEYER, Esq.
W. G. BROWN, Esq.
J. S. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLMES, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Esq.
Hon. A. J. KESWICK, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG.—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
SHANGHAI.—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1889. 363

Intimations.

No. 73, WYTHEHAM STREET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

MODERATE TERMS.

Mrs. KJELLER,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, July 15, 1889. 1375

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.

Chromometers, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOYAGERS' COMPASSES,
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

REPTILES' LOGS AND OTHER COMESSES,
ADMIRALTY AND TRAY CHARTS,
NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware,
Christie & Co.'s Electro-Plated Ware,
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in great variety.

DIAMONDS
AND
JEWELLERY,
A Selection of the Latest London
Patterns, at very moderate prices. 748

Intimations.

LOST.

THE Undernoted 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the Undernoted, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

50 Shares, B2091 3465/8, 4045/52, 21341/55.
10 Shares, B2099 14389/52, 51992/712.
25 Shares, B2134 53909/23, 57342/46.
15 Shares, B2263 1400/10.
W. H. GASKELL.

100 Shares.

THE TRANSFER of these SHARES has been STOPPED at the Bank.

H. N. MODY,
Hongkong, September 9, 1889. 1749

SHOOTING GALLERY.

No. 35, WELLINGTON STREET,
under the UNION CLUB.

Opened from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 to 12 p.m.

Hongkong, September 9, 1889. 1748

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE General DIVIDEND declared for the year ended April 30th last, at the Rate of \$5 per Share of \$25 is now Payable.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for Warrants.

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 9, 1889. 1752

PIESSE & LUBIN
ESSENCE OF STANGE
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI ESIDIUM
Jas. de la Roche
10, Bond Street, London.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's OFFICES, on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1889.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 7, 1889. 1741

VICTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL, YOKOHAMA.

THIS SCHOOL, situated in a very healthy position on the BEPPU, provides good EDUCATION FOR BOYS from 8 to 17. Boarders taken. Prospectus with Office of this Paper.

C. H. HINTON, M.A., Oxon,
Head Master.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undernoted is requested, when immediate reply will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1453

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,500,000
RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Director.
H. A. SOLOMON, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
J. S. DAVIES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON FONG, Esq.

Bankers:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE, on LAND or BUILDINGS; PROPERTIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estates managed, and all kinds of Agency and Commission Business relating to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the Company's OFFICES, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. 844

Business Notices.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON—1889.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SUTTON'S SELECTED ENGLISH SEEDS.

HENDERSON'S TESTED NEW YORK SEEDS.

Orders should be sent in at ONCE. Order Sheets sent on application.

SUTTON'S CONCENTRATED MANURE BOOKS UPON GARDENING.

GARDEN TOOLS. ENGLISH-MADE WATERING CANS. LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1889. 1608

Victoria Hotel.

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1512

W. POWELL & Co.

EX STEAMSHIP GLENGYLE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

12-INCH SASH RIBBONS.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
September 2, 1889. 1703

ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers and Gentlemen's Outfitters.

PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING OUR NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

WE are offering a Selection of LIGHT WEIGHT COATINGS, in all Shades, SUMMER SUITINGS and TROUSERS, at very much Reduced Prices.

SUITS, from \$15.00 to \$150.00.
COATS, " " " " \$10.00 to \$100.00.
PANTS, " " " " \$5.00 to \$50.00.

QUEEN'S ROAD (opposite HONGKONG HOTEL),
HONGKONG, July 10, 1889. 1340

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION.

800 YARDS—10 SHOTS.

Will take place NEXT SATURDAY, 14th September, at 4.30 o'clock p.m. Cartridges will be allowed One Shot extra.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 9, 1889. 1751

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP, £100,000

Board of Directors:
J. S. PURDON, Esq. (Chairman), of Messrs. MATTHEW & CO.,
H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED, DENT & CO.,
E. J. HOGG, Esq.,
JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.,
A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
LIVINGS & Co.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE on PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD. ESTATES, managed and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Shanghai, July 15, 1889. 1458

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 p.m. " half hour.
4 to 8 p.m. " quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
10.40 a.m. to 12.10 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
8 to 10.40 a.m. and 11 p.m. Special CARS may be obtained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT. Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MAGNAN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 1, 1889. 821

BACK VOLUMES OF THE CHINA REVIEW.

may be had by applying at THIS OFFICE.

Intimations.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
[NEW GOVERNMENT CENTRAL SCHOOL.]

TERM begins THURSDAY, 12th Sept. Applicants for Seats should present themselves on that day at 8.30 a.m. and must be accompanied by PARENTS or GUARDIANS.

G. H. BATESON WRIGHT, M.A.,
Head Master.

Hongkong, September 9, 1889. 1750

WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This Establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers First-Class Accommodation for RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS, has a Spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well-furnished Bed-Rooms with all comforts. A Good Table kept. TABLE D'HOTE—Breakfast, 8.30 a.m.; Dinner, 1 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m. BOARD by the Month, Day, or Single Meals, at reasonable rates. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SERVE MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS. CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Mrs. BOHM,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1682

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist.

(FORMERLY ASSISTED APPRENTICE AND LATELY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROBERTS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROBERTS.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families. Sole Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET.
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1889.

Our Jobbing Department.

HAVING just been REPLENISHED with a large assortment of the latest EUROPEAN and AMERICAN NOVELTIES, we are prepared to execute orders for FANCY WORK with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Business Notices.

THE HALL & HOLTZ

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

'Brussels Carpets,' 'Tapestry Carpets,' 'And Other Carpets.'

PRIOR to the Arrival of NEW SEASON GOODS, we beg to offer Last Year's Patterns at specially Reduced Prices.

BEST 5 FRAME BRUSSELS, \$1.75 per Yard.
Do. " " " " \$1.35 Do.
CROSSLEY & Co.'s BEST TAPESTRY AND OTHER GOOD MAKERS, 85 Cents.

No Charge for cutting and putting down. The above Prices during SEPTEMBER ONLY.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, September 11, 1889. 1764

For Sale.

FOR SALE. FURNISHED RESIDENCE (P.E.A.K.).

WELLBURN, on R. B. L. No. 57, has a splendid view, is built with Teak throughout, and has a concrete Tennis Court. Gas laid down.

For full Particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1681

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

BROCKHURST and Surrounding LAND, comprising R. B. L. No. 1. The House which is substantially built has recently been enlarged, and commands one of the finest Views in the Colony.

The Site is sufficiently large to allow of several other Houses being built thereon.

For full Particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, August 22, 1889. 1634

To Let.

TO LET. 2ND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 64, and GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 65, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, July 1, 1889. 1267

TO LET.

(With Immediate Possession.) NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS. Rent \$30 and taxes.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, May 21, 1889. 147

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, 'SMITH'S VILLAS,' Magazine Gap, a spacious FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, with Basement and Out-house. Excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, July 2, 1889. 1284

TWO Good DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED for Architect's Office in Hongkong, EUROPEAN or CHINESE. Apply, stating Salary required, &c., 'H.'

c/o The China Mail Office, Hongkong, August 29, 1889. 1666

THE SHAMKIN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory General MEETING will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, No. 2, D'Aguiar Street, on the 17th day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at Noon.

By Order of the Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1658

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of the Premises in ICE HOUSE LANE belonging to the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, Suitable for OFFICES. Possession on 1st October, Next.

Apply to the MANAGER at the Depot or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1660

TO BROKERS AND OTHERS.

THREE ROOMS TO BE LET in VICTORIA BUILDINGS, On Ground Floor and with Separate Entrances, at \$45 a month each.

Apply to ARTHUR B. RODYK, 2, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1654

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLIER'S CHAMBERS,' No. 9, ST. JAMES' TERRACE, from 1st June. WESTBURY VILLAS, NORTH, Water and Gas laid on, Garden and Tennis court.

Apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, July 8, 1889. 822

Shipping.

Steamers.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.) The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship *Edith* will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, 17th Inst., at Daylight.

Two small Korean ponies arrived at Shanghai last Friday in the Evening Express.

After offer (says the *London and China Express*) of £50,000 for a plot of a few square miles of the territory of the Pahang Corporation has been made.

The House of Lords have just given their decision in the appeal case of Colquhoun v. Brodie on the question of the liability of a taxpayer on income tax to the payment of English income tax. The Divisional Court decided that Mr. Henry Brooks, of Henry Brooks & Co., was liable.

The *Strait Times* of 3rd inst. says:—It will be observed from our advertising

and Davidson, on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, presented to the Supreme Court a petition for the winding up of the Rawang Co. The petition will be heard on the 23rd inst. It is rumored that certain Chinese capitalists are considering the ways and means of acquiring the mine. If they succeed it will probably make money out of it, for undeniably the tin is there in quantity. There is also talk of a European company being formed to buy the Rawang Mines and to be run under the supervisory direction of Mr Parkyn, an English mining expert. In any case it cannot matter very

For there is a \$20,000 deficit, and expenses are running on, so that from a sale they could not derive any benefit unless the price obtained was in excess of \$25,000.

In addition to the dynamite gun, which is to work such havoc above water with everything opposed to it, the Americans have now got what they consider an equally effective destructive agent under water in the shape of the "Sims-Edison" electric torpedo, which is to carry 250 to 500 lbs. of dynamite, according to size, and to be exploded by means of an electric cable from a submarine.

over twenty miles an hour is said, though not officially, to have been obtained with it during the test experiments. The special advantages claimed for the new invention are that it is directed from a safe position on shore or on board ship; that the steering propelling power is in the hands of the operator, and not contained in the machine itself; that it cannot become exhausted; that it is under perfect control, and can be steered in any direction; that it cannot be stopped by obstructions; that it is equally applicable for offensive or defensive purposes; and that it is of convenient size, light and portable being easily stored in four sections.

H. M. S. *Egeria*, Captain Oldham, returned to Samoa on July 18th, having left there on June 16th, under sealed orders from Admiral Fairfax. Captain Oldham sailed for the Union Group of islands, 200 miles to the north, and the British flag was hoisted on the islands, which were formally annexed to Great Britain. At the principal island, Atafu, representative officers were appointed from the chiefs by Captain Oldham. The Union Group is fertile and populous. The traders there are agents of

and London. The *Exotic* afterwards sailed for the Phoenix Group, still further north, and likewise proclaimed their annexation. These are our guano islands, worked by Arundel Brothers, of London. None but Solomon Island laborers are living there, the cause of the sudden annexation is the proximity of the guano islands to the route proposed for the Pacific cable. Affairs have changed a change for the better, and order has been restored, at least at Apia, where King Mataafa's authority is respected and obeyed. Planting and other agricultural operations are now in full swing. At this

His Majesty the King of Siam, when recently returning from the Malay Peninsula, was accompanied by the Governors of four provinces in that part of Siam, who strange to say, are brothers. Their names are Kow Sim Kong, Governor of Raibung, Kow Sim Lek, Governor of Langsuen, Kow Sim Bee, Governor of Kra, and Kow Sim Lek, Governor of a small sub-province. The father

Ranong, and received his appointment from His late Majesty King Phra Chom Chao, the father of the present King of Siam, and after a life in which he enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign and the respect and affection of those over whom he reigned as governor, died at Ranong only a few years ago at the patriarchal age of 82 years. We understand that the Siamese provinces over which these brothers presided were perfect models of good government. The roads are many, and excellent; the whole of the surrounding country is laid out with carefully cultivated plantations, the evidence of the progress of

the rubber being situated in the middle of a Durian forest. As regards trade, mining flourishes in these states, and for the purpose of furthering commerce generally the Governors have been procuring a serviceable steamboat, established communication between Penang and Rangoon and along the west coast of the Peninsula to Phuket (Spangseyon) Takua (Kopata) Mergel, etc. His Majesty the King, when recently down the coast, expressed himself particularly pleased by the reception afforded him by the Brother Governors, and to show a sensible mark of his appreciation of their conduct and his

mirable local government, elevated the governor of Languan to the rank of yha. Those we have met, who have been fortunate enough to visit these provinces—with Siamese nobles and officials, as well as Europeans from Siam—speak in most enthusiastic terms of the hospitality they have received, and of the unvarying courtesy of these four gentlemen. — *Bangkok press*

The Singapore Press of 2nd inst. says:—On Friday last we announced the grounding in the Banca Straits, of the British ship *Baron Blunt*, from Cardiff bound to Singapore with a cargo of coal. We hear that the vessel has since become a total wreck and sunk.

Some idea of the ship's travelling expenses may be formed when it is stated that a cheque for £2,500 has been forwarded to Messrs Cook, the well-known tourist agents, on behalf of the *Baron Blunt*. This sum comprised expenditure for certain hotel accommodation, as well as for rail and other costs.

The *Shen Pau* hears that the first section of the railway to connect Hankow with Lu-kow Kiao near Peking, namely the section from Lu-kow Kiao to Peking, is expected to be taken in hand next spring as soon as the frost ceases. The route will be surveyed this year. The proposal of Chang Chi-tung, the new Viceroy of Hukang, to raise £2,000,000 for the public by the issue of shares, has, it is heard, received the Imperial approval.

Reports to hand from Paknam from North Borneo state that this year's crop of tobacco is most promising. The tobacco grown by Mr. Yan der Hoop on the Labut river is splendid and a great success, and upon some of the other estates the tobacco is coming on well. The labour question is becoming more serious every day, and active measures are being taken to meet the difficulty, which makes itself felt also in this Colony and Deli to some extent.—*Straits Times*.

The *Soul* correspondent of the *Japan Mail* writes:—Judge Denny returned from his long visit to China on July 4th, looking well, and is now busy at his desk. Whatever other nationalities may think of his policy with reference to the independence of Korea, one thing is now tolerably well settled, and that is that his followers are increasing. China's policy of indifference, which makes itself felt also in this Colony and Deli to some extent.—*Straits Times*.

SANITARY BOARD

The Sanitary Board met this afternoon. All were present except Mr. Francis and Mr. Humphreys.

THE POKULAM WATER. The following correspondence was read:—

Surveyor General's Office, Hongkong, September 10, 1889.

Sir,—As President I desire to offer the following explanation of the delay which has occurred in laying the Hon. Colonial Secretary's letter No. 2167 of 10th ultimo before the Board.

On its receipt, you called my attention to what appeared to be certain practical difficulties in applying the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance in dealing with these cases. The matter was then referred back to the Government, and the Acting Attorney General has confirmed my opinion previously expressed, viz. that this class of cases can be dealt with under Section 16 of that Ordinance.

The history of this question is briefly as follows. On my arrival in May, the turbid condition of the Pokulam water was the question of the day. It was found that the water was polluted by the effluent of the Pokulam drainage system. Measures were taken by the Public Works Department to reduce the evil to a minimum in the case of earth deposited on Crown lands. But as there are large deposits of red earth on private lands, which tend to pollute the Pokulam water after every heavy fall of rain, I was, as Surveyor General, informed that the only means of preventing pollution from this source was to put in force the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance.

The question is one of great importance to the public, and has been taken for granted that a supply of pure water from the Pokulam reservoir can only be attained (1) by enforcing measures for preventing its pollution by earth being washed down from the excavations now being carried on in the lagoon area, and (2) by preventing drainage from houses situated within the Pokulam area from entering the reservoir.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, Surveyor General and President Sanitary Board.

To the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

Colonial Secretary Office, 10th August, 1889.

Sir,—With reference to the recent question of the pollution of the Pokulam Reservoir, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, for the information of the Sanitary Board, that His Excellency is advised, as regards the legal power to prevent earth deposited on private lands from being washed down into the Reservoir, that the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, 1887, may be put into force by the Board.

The Board is to fall within the definition of nuisance in Section 15 (see sub-sections 2, 3, 6, and 9), and the Board may require its abatement and enforce it under Sections 21, 24, etc.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, FREDERICK STUART, Colonial Secretary.

Hugh McCullum, Esquire, Secretary Sanitary Board, &c., &c., &c.

The President suggested that as there was a small attendance the letters should be circulated with an explanatory note that the Sanitary Superintendent might wish to make as to any difficulty there may be in dealing with the cases.

This was agreed to.

INLAND LOT NO. 55. A letter from the Sanitary Surveyor was read, in which he said that he had not yet been called upon to connect with the Government drain, the only alternative to prevent discharge into the catchment ground of the Pokulam Reservoir was the construction of one or two cess-pools. If the Board compelled the construction of cess-pools, and a long discussion took place, the committee might be asked to adjourn the question to next week.

The Board then sat in private to consider the tenders for conservancy and the animal manure contracts.

lot was read. The first letter was from the Sanitary Superintendent, Mr. McCallum, drawing Mr. Sharp's attention to the fact that the drainage of his premises escaped on to the hill side within the area of the catchment of the Pokulam Reservoir, asking what steps were being taken to abate the nuisance and offering to give every assistance to put the drainage in a proper state.

To this Mr. Grayville Sharp replied that he was sorry to read the statement at the last meeting that the drainage of lot 55 discharged into the catchment area of Pokulam. This was not correct. There had long been a cess-pit on the Abernethy or Eastern side of the hill into which both the kitchen and the house also drained. There was a space of about 12 feet square adjoining the kitchen. As water might be thrown upon this, he had ordered that it be surrounded by a wall and connected with the other drainage fall.

Mr. McCallum stated that a small portion drained to Pokulam would be correct so far as rain water was concerned, but that was all.

The President said it was a question of fact as to whether the buildings were sufficiently drained into cess-pits.

The Sanitary Superintendent said he had reason to believe that the drain did not go into this cess-pit, but it was being watched now.

It was agreed that the Sanitary Superintendent should report further at next meeting after inspection.

MR. EDWARDS'S RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Eds said the object of the first resolution was to facilitate as much as possible the carrying out of the suggestions contained in the Government letter of the 25th August.

From the manner in which that letter was received by the Board and the manner in which it was passed on to Mr. Francis's motion, he thought it was quite clear that the Board intended to give the proposal of His Excellency a fair trial.

In order to do this satisfactorily they would have to give the Sanitary Surveyor some special instructions such as those contained in these resolutions.

The following resolutions were then proposed and seconded by Mr. Mitchell Jones, and unanimously adopted:

1. That the following directions be given to the Sanitary Surveyor:

(a) That upon receipt of notice regarding the construction of any private drains he forthwith communicate with the Public Works Department in order to ascertain if there be any objection to such drains being led into the particular public sewer with which it is proposed to connect them. If there be any objections, he to ask for full particulars thereof and report thereon as soon as possible to the Board for its final decision.

(b) That when informing the person who has given notice of his intention to construct a drain that he designs to connect with the Public Works Department, he to inform him that before opening the Public Roadway for the purpose of connecting with the public sewer he shall give to the Public Works Department not less than 3 days' notice of such roadway.

2. That the Sanitary Surveyor be requested to submit to the Board his views as to what amendments he thinks are desirable in the existing Drainage Bye-laws in order to render them more efficient and to facilitate their working.

3. That Architects and others interested be invited to favour the Board with their views as to what amendments they think desirable to the bye-laws in the existing Drainage Bye-laws in order to facilitate their working.

4. That the existing Drainage Bye-laws be referred to the Committee which drew them; for consideration and report to the Board as to any amendments they may deem necessary or desirable.

With reference to resolution 1, Mr. Eds said that the correspondence recently under consideration and several other instances showed the necessity of revising the bye-laws. He thought they should get the opinions of the Sanitary Surveyor, Architects, Chinese contractors and others interested, and then the committee would have valuable material to work upon.

With regard to the fourth resolution he had just received a letter from Mr. Francis, who was unable to be present, suggesting that the appointment of the committee should be delayed until the replies were received from architects, &c.

He, however, meant that the committee were to consider these recommendations and if they did not think of reporting until it had studied them.

BY-LAWS FOR CATTLE. The report of the committee appointed to consider by-laws with reference to the regulation of cattle was laid on the table, and the bye-law proposed, with some amendments, adopted. After adopting the bye-laws, the Board suddenly discovered that it had not taken into consideration the young of pigs, sheep, goats, &c., the space for the housing of which would necessarily be less than for full-grown animals. After great deal of needless discussion it was resolved to instruct the committee to prepare additional by-laws dealing with the young.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE CITY REFUSE. The report of the committee appointed to deal with this subject was laid on the table. The Committee found the contractor proposed for the disposal of the refuse, with some amendments, adopted. After adopting the bye-laws, the Board suddenly discovered that it had not taken into consideration the young of pigs, sheep, goats, &c., the space for the housing of which would necessarily be less than for full-grown animals.

After great deal of needless discussion it was resolved to instruct the committee to prepare additional by-laws dealing with the young.

A letter was also read from Yau Sui Wan offering to carry all the rubbish boats to a point in the North of British Kowloon, deposit it there in proper enclosed spaces, keep it six months, and then sell it as manure. All that he asked for was 20 acres to be used as a deposit ground.

He guaranteed no nuisance. The Board did not entertain this proposal, and went on to consider the committee's proposal of a long discussion took place, the committee might be asked to adjourn the question to next week.

The Board then sat in private to consider the tenders for conservancy and the animal manure contracts.

A GREAT TRIP.—First-Chinese.—Did you enjoy your trip to the North of British Kowloon?—Oh, yes, it was full of events. I saw the Queen in April, danced with the Prince of Wales in May, chatted with Boulanger in June and—I suppose you heard that my husband died in July!

—*Omaha World*.

THE LEUNG AH YON LIBEL CASE.

The hearing of the case, which the complainant Leung Cheung Shan (Ah Yon) charged the defendant, Luk Pak Shan, with criminal libel, was resumed by Mr. Robinson in the Police Court this afternoon.

Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs Old and Wilson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. E. Webber for the defendant. Mr. Webber asked if he was to understand that the case for the prosecution was absolutely closed.

Mr. Francis said it was closed. Mr. Webber then submitted that there was no case, as it had not been proved that the defendant wrote the letter complained of nor that he delivered it.

His Worship held that sufficient proof on these points had been adduced for a prima facie case.

Mr. Webber then said he would call Ah Yon. The complainant could speak English, always gave his evidence in the Supreme Court in that language, and he would therefore examine him in English.

The complainant, who had been deputed to speak Chinese as he did not understand English sufficiently well.

Mr. Francis pointed out that it was the custom and that it was desirable that a witness should give his evidence in the language he knew best.

Mr. Webber insisted on English being used. He asked the complainant whether he had not given evidence in the Supreme Court in English, to which the reply was 'No.' The same answer was given to the question as to whether he ever given evidence in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Francis pointed out that it was obvious the witness did not understand the questions.

His Worship allowed the examination in English to proceed. Mr. Leung Ah Yon, then proceeded—I came to this Colony thirty years ago. My name then was Ah Yon. I have three names: Ah Yon, Loung Yon, Shan, and Ng Chuk. The name I trade under is Ah Yon. My shop name is Shing King Hong.

Witness—'I don't know what you mean.' Mr. Webber—'What name do you trade under?' Witness—'I don't understand.'

His Worship (to witness)—'I don't believe you.' Mr. Francis—'Will your Worship excuse me, you have no right whatever to say that.'

His Worship—'The same form of words has been put in his mouth and he has answered it as he pleased.'

Mr. Francis—'He has not; allow me most respectfully to contradict you. The question was "What name do you trade under?" and that has never been asked before.'

His Worship—'He has twice used the same form of words.'

Mr. Francis—'He has not, and again I say your Worship has absolutely no justification for such an imputation on the witness.'

His Worship—'I have the evidence of my own eyes.'

Mr. Francis—'The evidence of your own eyes? Does your Worship wish me to refer you to "Pickwick" and "Mr. Justice Starewitch"? I have got it in my notes and therefore I must have said it. I protest against that. It is a scandal and a disgrace to the administration of justice that this man should be compelled to give his evidence in English. It has never been the practice of the Court. I undertake to say, knowing him well, that he is not competent to understand the questions put to him in English, and I think you may take who he is for your guide.'

Mr. Webber—'I don't see why Mr. Francis's word should be taken more than mine.'

His Worship—'I shall allow the examination to proceed.'

Mr. Francis—'On what is your Worship proceeding?' His Worship—'On the evidence before me that he understands the question.'

Mr. Webber—'Now, it is not a fact that you trade under the name of Shing Hong? Witness—'I don't know what you mean.' Mr. Webber—'Well, as it is material, I shall ask you again if you have given evidence in the Supreme Court in English in a suit in which you were suing for passage tickets?'

Mr. Francis—'I object to that question. Mr. Webber is asking me to answer this kind of question, which I shall never get on.'

His Worship—'I shall take a note of this objection.'

Mr. Webber repeated the question, and the witness again said he did not understand.

Mr. Webber—'Have you ever heard of a shop called Shing Hong?'

Witness—'I have. Witnesses continued—I have an interest in the Wo Li Chan shop. I put \$20,000 capital into it. I put in \$20,000 capital. It is not a fact that I only put in \$21,000. It was adjudicated a bankrupt in 1880. My liabilities were \$35,000. I know a man named Monica.'

Mr. Webber—'Did you ever make a contract with him for the supply of torpedoes?'

Mr. Francis objected to the question. Mr. Webber said he did not see the relevancy of the question.

Mr. Francis said he wanted to show that the complainant entered into a contract for torpedoes at the time of the French war for the purpose of blowing up French ships, and that his wife was living under it.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Ma P'ei-yang has been appointed Governor of Kuangsi. He was before Financial Commissioner, otherwise called Provincial Treasurer, of that Province, in which post he is succeeded by Chang Lien-kuei, who is promoted from Provincial Judge, or Judicial Commissioner. To 'in Kwan, Salt Inspector, made Provincial Judge.

A magnificent funeral took place at Peking on 20th August. It was that of the late Grand Chamberlain. He married Prince Kung's Sister, and his son, who died before the Grand Chamberlain, married Prince Kung's daughter. The bier was carried by 80 men. In front marched 48 men with banners, eight canals, and 24 white ponies. Eighty pairs of red boards with the titles of the deceased, were carried by 160 men, and these only turned an insignificant part of the procession, which was of immense length.

A letter from Sungkiang says there are 300 men of the native society at Singing Yang, and that General Tan T'ing-nai has dispatched a column of 100 men to patrol there and prevent any rising. The Ewating District Magistrate, one of the two District Magistrates under the Sungkiang Prefecture, is also patrolling with police in person. Opium divans have to close at nightfall, to prevent the *kaiao* assembling there.—*Sin Po*.

TIBETAN NEWS. The Time Hutuktu, who is controller of the Treasury in Tibet, has represented to the memorialist that a Khambo and Nang-so have been deputed to convey to Peking, and reverentially present to the Emperor the customary articles of periodical tribute. The Hutuktu who conducted the last mission to Peking, and who is now on his way to Peking, but the substituted for that through Szachuan, but the proposals having been vetoed owing to the objections raised by the Governor-General of Shensi and Kansu, the present mission will follow the example of its predecessor and travel through Szachuan. The articles of tribute had all been successfully prepared, together with a congratulatory letter to the Emperor. The Khambo, Kuang-ch'iao-shai, and the Nangso, Lu-pu-tang-ch'iao-shai, accompanied by 40 persons, lay and dorfet, had been deputed to proceed to Peking, and with above, and it was asked that the Throne should be duly apprised of the proposed mission. The Resident remarks that a Nang-so was always attached to these missions and granted permission to trade, in order to display the desire of the Imperial Court that an ample return should be made for what was received. The tribute offerings have been examined, weighed, and securely packed under the superintendence of a Commissioner, acting in conjunction with the Khababs or Councilors of State. The Mission is to be escorted as far as Szachuan by a body of 10 soldiers under the command of a Lieutenant of the Ma-pien garrison who formerly served in Tibet, and its departure is fixed for the 24th of June. The Resident has issued a Pass which will secure a supply of provisions and transport animals along the postal stations until it reaches China Proper, after which its maintenance, travelling expenses, and a supply of 160 mules will be furnished by the Chinese local authorities. The Resident submits a list of the articles of tribute, states that he has written officially on the subject to the Colonial Superintendency, Peking.

According to established custom the tribute is to be sent to the Imperial Residency in person, and Shing-tai explains that, being unable to perform the duty himself this year, owing to his absence on the frontier under Imperial instructions, he deputed a Major on the Tibetan establishment to undertake the task on his behalf. The Major in question, Ch'ien-k'ang, in forwarding a muster roll of the troops reviewed, explains that the great bulk of the forces in Tibet had been called away for service on the frontier. The performance of the duty remained was very creditable, and the Major's conduct and practice being attested by an average score of over 70 per cent. Remarkable on the absence from the review of the Tibetan troops, the Resident states that although they have been recalled from service on the frontier, they have been so disciplined and equipped by the long stay there that they all found it necessary to avail themselves of leave of absence. As their condition was deserving of some sympathy they were exempted from undergoing the present review, but they will in accordance with previous custom be called out for the autumn manoeuvres.—*Peking Gazette*, 15th August.

PAPER CURRENCY IN CHINA. The first attempt at paper currency in China of which any record remains was in 1170 B.C. when bills of exchange were called 'flying money.' Merchants in the capital could by an ordinance then first made receive government bills in return for the merchants' copper money. On arrival at any provincial capital they could receive bills in return for the amount of the bills. There was a return to this system, which was a sort of banking facility offered to the merchants by the government, about the year A.D. 960. A bureau was instituted in Kai-feng, then the capital, for the transaction of this business.

In 1023 Szachuan was suffering from the iron cash shortage which the government from scarcity of copper was forcing on the people there. The paper notes then put in circulation at Ching-tu by the government were meant as a relief. They were to be returned once in three years. The idea sprang up among the rich merchants and was accepted by the government, and the merchants conducted the business. The limit of capital represented by the notes was 1,200,000 strings, a string being a thousand copper mace. In A.D. 1180 the Golden Kaitai had just conquered North-China, and about this time they adopted a currency in paper because they found copper scarce. Copper, silver and gold have always been chiefly found in South China. A North-China kingdom funds its government by the issue of paper money. The paper money is made of cotton and is printed in a southern province. From this time forward, during a century of the Golden Tartar and another century of the Mongol domination, strenuous efforts were made to maintain a paper currency. Colonel Yule, Dr. Brunsell, and others have been successful in accumulating a mass of notes of these periods. They are found, for example, in Yolo's Marco Polo and in the Journal of the Peking Oriental Society published this year. All the efforts of the Government did not secure the credit of the notes as a paper currency. The paper money was not used as a medium of exchange, but was used as a store of value. It was not used as a medium of exchange, but was used as a store of value. It was not used as a medium of exchange, but was used as a store of value.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Natal*, with the French mail of 10th August, arrived late last night. We take the following telegrams from exchanges:—

THE QUEEN IN NORTH WALES. London, August 23rd.—The Queen has arrived at Bala in North Wales, where Her Majesty stays until Tuesday.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT BERLIN. Berlin, August 23rd.—The Emperor Wilhelm has arrived at Berlin, where he met with a cordial reception. The majority of the French Residents left previous to his arrival.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND. The *North German Gazette* publishes an article in which it opposes the proposed indemnity meeting to be held by the partisans of D. St. Peter to protest against the treatment of his expedition by the British Government. The article adds that the principal object of the German policy is to strengthen friendly relations with England, and that this is one of the weightiest securities for maintaining peace.

THE SPANISH SEA QUESTION. The British Government has intimated to the United States Government their willingness to open negotiations in regard to the Behring Sea fishery question.

BULGARIA ARMS. Sofia, August 23rd.—The Bulgarian Government has just given an order for fifty thousand rifles and ten million cartridges.

TURKEY AND THE TRIPOLITAN. Constantinople, August 23rd.—Efforts are being made to induce Turkey to join the Triple Alliance. The Russian Government is offering the strongest opposition to any arrangement of the kind being concluded.

THE SHAH. Teheran, August 23rd.—The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day, and was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Archduke.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF ROMANIA. London, August 23rd.—The *Saint James Gazette* states that the Governorship of Roumania has been offered to Earl Cowley.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL. The India Council Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

OUR ALLIES AT STAMBUL. In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir George Campbell complained of reprisals being made at Stamboul. Sir J. Ferguson, in reply, said it was impossible to prevent the British legation from being attacked by the mob.

SUN HAN-CHANG RETAINED IN ENGLAND. The Chinese minister retained in England, regarding the harvest in England.

THE COTTON MILLS IN LANCAIRE. In consequence of a rise in the price of cotton many mills in Lancashire are working half time.

THE 'SULPHUR' RELOADED. London, August 23rd.—The ironclad *Sulphur* has been reloaded.

THE FINANCIAL ADVISER TO THE RESIDENT. Mr. Palmer, Accountant General at Cairo, will succeed Sir J. de Villeneuve as financial adviser to the Khedive.

THE DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE. The following telegrams give additional particulars about the great strike now ended:—

London, August 24th.—The strike among the dock labourers daily assumes more serious proportions, and 4,600 lightermen have now joined the movement and knocked off work. Work on board ships is utterly paralysed, and upwards of one thousand vessels are now lying idle, being unable either to discharge or load cargo.

London, 27th August.—The men on strike in London number one hundred and thirty thousand. All branches of labour connected with the port of London are completely paralysed. The workers at King's Cross coal depot, the stokers at the South Metropolitan Gas works, and the employees of the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, have all struck work. The dock labourers have agreed to a compromise, but they are unwilling to ship to receive work. Mr. Burns, the Socialist leader, is negotiating with the Dock Companies on behalf of the dock labourers.

London, 28th August.—The Directors of the different London Dock Companies held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided to refuse to grant the demands of the labourers that they should be paid sixpence an hour, and that their daily payment should not be less than two shillings. The directors also refused to abolish the system of contract labour.

The coal heavers and carmen at the Railway depots at King's Cross and St. Pancras have struck. The strike movement is generally extending.

In the House of Commons Mr. Matthews, replying to a question, said that no organised industry existed, but that the greatest pressure was being brought to bear on the who had not yet struck. He hoped that rational arrangements would be effected.

TWO IRISH M.R.'S IMPRISONED. Messrs. O'Brien and Gilhooly, who have been tried on a charge of criminal conspiracy in inducing Mr. Barry's tenants on Gloukhilly estate not to pay rent, have been sentenced, the former to two months' and the latter to six weeks' imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to Cork, refusing to give bail for his good behaviour for one year. Mr. Gilhooly was bailed.

THE INDIAN BUDGET. London, 28th August.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst submitted the Indian budget, and said that the increase in the Salt revenue was due to traders placing stocks of salt in bond in anticipation of a reduction in the tax on that article. The increase in the tax on salt has effected no change in the consumption. A further outlay of Rs. 750,000 was necessary for frontier railways, and Rs. 250,000 for defence. Sir John said there was no fear of a centralized India, since the settled policy of the Indian Government is to encourage the financial, legislative, and administrative independence of the provinces. The conversion of £368,000 annually.

Mr. Bradlaugh advocated the abolition of the duty on silver wire, and alleged that the Lantham fund had not been honestly disbursed.

Sir Roper Lethbridge spoke in favour of a Royal Commission being appointed to enquire into the Government of India.

Sir John Gorst, in reply, explained that the surplus of the Revenue fund had been spent on railways, irrigation, and in reduction of debt, and in lessening the chances of famine by assisting the transport of food.

He hoped soon to be able to announce the abolition of the Outfall system. The Bengal Government, he said, had agreed to

the southern ports a portion of the products of Mexican and Peruvian mines. It was American silver that gave the death-blow to paper currency in China. The arrival of sufficient silver was the real relief which Chinese trade required. Notes were finally abolished about A.D. 1620. Thus the conquest made by silver paper occupied about a century or a little more, from the commencement of the trade in the Spanish and Portuguese with Canton.—*N. Y. Daily News*.

London, August 11.—Addressing a large meeting at Highbury last night, Mr. Chamberlain ridiculed the patchwork policy of Lord Randolph Churchill, and said that the Government would be maintained in power so long as the situation in that quarter had been remedied.

Mr. Chamberlain alluded to Lord Churchill's proposed candidature for Birmingham some months ago, and his retirement in favour of Mr. J. A. Bright, son of the late member. Mr. Chamberlain stated that if Lord Randolph continued the electioneering it was unlikely that he would be returned. Mr. Chamberlain expressed the hope that Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington would arbitrate to settle any differences between the parties they represent in order that the Unionist alliance might be maintained unimpaired. The right hon. gentleman stated that Chamberlain was losing instead of gaining strength. The funds by which it maintained the Nationalist agitation were falling. The mission of the Irish delegates to Australia had not been successful. The Australian Government was paying the Parrellite funds would hardly suffice to pay the expenses of the delegates at the first-class hotels to which they resorted during their tour.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Government of the Cape of Good Hope have increased the allowance to the Governor in his capacity as High Commissioner, from £1,000 to £4,000 per annum.

The trial of General Boulanger on the charges of sedition and misappropriation of funds is now proceeding in the absence of the accused. Evidence has been given to the effect that Boulanger was at one period arranging with the agents of Prince Victor Bonaparte to promote another coup d'etat in which he would have played the rôle of the Bonapartes. It is alleged that the persons who were to have portfolios in the new Administration had been selected; and that all arrangements for the arrest of M. Grévy, the then President, had been made.

London, August 11th.—Boulanger is suffering from abscess of the jaw and is unable to continue with his training.

Mr. Brierley denies that he is defraying the cost of Mrs. Maybrick's defence.

Lord Kintore, speaking at Midhurst on Saturday, said he regretted that it was impossible to pass the West Australian Constitution Bill this session. The position of the opposition was manifestly untenable. Referring to the land clauses, and the fear lest the Crown should surrender the control of the public lands, Lord Kintore insisted that four-fifths of the colony was under his charge.

London, August 13th.—Searle has undergone an operation on his jaw, and is much improved. He has resumed training.

Lord Charles Scott succeeds Admiral Fairfax in command of the Australian squadron.

Further despatches from Stanley state that he is in excellent health and spirits, and expects to arrive at Zanzibar in a few months' time.

(London & China Express, Aug. 7.) The troops who recently arrived at Toulon in the *Comorin* from King-King give a very bad account of the situation there. The French have suffered much from illness during the past six months; nor are the ships sustained by their arms properly reported. Thus the losses in the light at Moï were described as 'slight,' whereas one officer was killed and seven were wounded, while over 100 soldiers were killed or wounded. These reports are an official denial is given. The political situation, as well as the sanitary condition of the country, is declared to be excellent.

The Annamite Prince who have been on a visit to Paris have paid their farewell calls and left the capital. To M. Constant they expressed their satisfaction at the pleasure they had experienced during their stay, and that they would be able to give a good account in their own country. A short stay was made at Lyons, and the silk and other industries visited, and the mission then proceeded to Marseilles to embark by the present outward French mail per *Amphitrite*. The Marquis de Montebello, the French Minister at Saigon, is to be congratulated on having dispelled recent troubles between the Chinese Secret Societies at Bangkok in the easy manner they have done. For many years now the Chinese in Siam have had a comparatively easy time and are now beginning to be apt to take advantage of the situation. No check was placed on their hoards, but the recent fighting will make it compulsory for the Government to

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP *BATAVIA*, FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo, impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 6, 1889. 1733

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. *CARDIGANSHIRE*, FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 15th instant, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 6, 1889. 1747

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

Intimations.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would materially aid the SENATE of the COLLEGE by forwarding to the ANNUAL MEMORIAL REPORT.
(1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes).
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the Student's Reading Room and Library.
Address to JAMES CANTLIE, Hon. Sec. to the College.
Hongkong, August 7, 1888. 1317

NOW READY.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE DEFENCE OF HONGKONG.
A STORY.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

To be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; Messrs. KELLY & WALSH; and Messrs. W. BROWNE & Co.
August 14, 1889. 1682

THE CHINESE MAIL.

(Wah Tsai Yat Po.)

THIS paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Five Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Eleven Dollars Forty cents including postage to Hongkong ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the gentry and the securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing. The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Presses in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing circulation. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.
The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and confidence, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorial, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.
Subscription orders for the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Boots, or PATENT will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time. AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ACROFOLIC AFFECTIONS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, CROUCHED AND THIN FIGURES, AND ALL WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, SCOTT'S EMULSION IS UNRIVALLED IN ITS RESULTS.
Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians, SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Agents for China and Hongkong: Messrs. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).
Hongkong, December 17, 1888. 2131

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship *BATAVIA*, 2,553 Tons Register, WILLIAMSON, Commanding, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, at Noon.
To be followed by the S.S. *PORT AUGUSTA*, on the 16th September, and S.S. *PARHILL*, on the 19th September. Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Lines, by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver & Victoria, (Mex.) \$210.00
To all common points in Canada 275.00
To London and the United States 320.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Consulates, to be obtained on application. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 11th September. All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1889. 1674

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 19th September, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-shipment to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco 225.00
To San Francisco and return 593.75
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00
To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Consulates, to be obtained on application. Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcels will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Soledad Row, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1889. 1579

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIC PORTS; ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal ports in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th of September, 1889, at 4 p.m., the Company's Steamship *BATAVIA*, Capt. J. MERRILL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m. Cargo will be received on board until 1 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m. on the 25th September. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has ample Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 31, 1889. 1692

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA; ALSO LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.
ON THURSDAY, the 12th September, 1889, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *PAQUEBOTS*, Commandant *FRANCOIS*, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 11th September, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office).
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE OHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1689

Intimations.

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR. This Article, which has been reprinted from the *China Review*, contains one of the best Sketches of Formosa Life yet written. A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are included in the pamphlet.
May be had—Price, 3s.—at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, Hongkong; also, Mr. N. MOORE, Amoy.
Hongkong, March 3, 1888. 363

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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1884.

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
AMPHITRITE, German ship, Captain E. BOWELL.—Order.
HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, Capt. E. A. FORTY.—Russell & Co.
OMEGA, British barque, Captain A. O. BROWN.—Gonsalves & Co.
REPOREX, American ship, Capt. G. P. SPALDING.—Butterfield & Swire.
ROBERT S. BURNARD, British ship, Capt. ANDREWS.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
SATSUMA, British barque, Captain A. G. SWENSON.—Edmond Schellings & Co.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked 1, near the Kowloon shore 2, and those in the body of the Harbour 3. Shipping or midway between each shore are marked 4, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Polder's Wharf.
6. From Polder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
Section 2. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
3. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
4. From East Point to Kowloon Island to North Point.
5. Kowloon Wharves.
6. Jardine's Wharf.

Vessel's Name	Flag	Reg.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
Avechio	3	Rowin	Brit.	1039	Sept.	8 Soy Sing	Bangkok
Batavia	5	Williamson	Brit.	1061	Sept.	8 Adamson, Bell & Co.	Vancouver (B.C.)
Cicero	5	George	Brit.	1060	Sept.	7 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Touron
City of Peking	5	Davary	Amer.	5079	Sept.	9 P. M. S. S. Co.	San Francisco
Doris	3	Raben	Ger.	771	Sept.	10 Wieler & Co.	19th inst.
Elo	3	Jebsen	Ger.	747	Sept.	11 A. R. Marty	Bombay, &c.
Franklin	5	Frank	Japan.	1219	Sept.	8 Takasaka Colliery	To-morrow
Gualier	2	Nantes	Brit.	702	Aug.	27 P. & O. S. S. Co.	15th inst.
Hainan	5	Harris	Brit.	1122	Sept.	11 Douglas Steamship Co.	16th inst.
Johann	3	Wing	Ger.	558	Sept.	10 Wieler & Co.	Kobe & Yokohama
Kiwa	5	Crowe	Brit.	142	Sept.	8 P. & O. S. S. Co.	Shanghai
Laertes	5	Scale	Brit.	1350	Sept.	11 Butterfield & Swire	To-day
Milford	5	Kirby	Brit.	1403	Aug.	6 Captain	To-morrow
Natal	5	Stuart	Brit.	4030	Sept.	10 Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow
Pakistan	3	Stovell	Brit.	517	Sept.	10 Hop Hing Hong	To-morrow
Pilot Fish	4	Tropani	Brit.	161	Sept.	27 H. K. & W. Dock Co.	To-morrow
Signal	3	Meyer	Ger.	384	Sept.	3 Meyer & Co.	To-morrow
Soochow	2	Moisao	Brit.	313	Sept.	9 Chinese	To-morrow
Yong	5	Speck	Brit.	1876	Sept.	9 P. & O. S. S. Co.	To-morrow
Yong	5	Fraser	Brit.	1033	Sept.	10 Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow
Yong	5	Bruih	Brit.	1033	Sept.	10 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	To-morrow
Yong	5	Stonhouse	Brit.	2095	Sept.	10 Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow
Yong	5	Lowe	Chi.	764	Sept.	11 C. M. S. N. Co.	To-morrow

Sailing Vessels.

Name	Flag	Tonn.	Guns.	L.H.P.	Captain	Where at
Alicia	3	Brothurst	Haw.	603	Aug.	16 Gilman & Co.
Amphitrite	5	Bowell	Brit.	1814	July	15 Master
Australia	5	Harris	Brit.	999	June	1 Order
Comet	5	Goodell	Amer.	1379	June	28 Russell & Co.
Conqueror	5	Krippner	Ger.	1053	Aug.	21 Melchers & Co.
Goliath	5	Leitrop	Amer.	1549	June	16 Master
Gustav & Oscar	5	Kont	Siam.	400	Aug.	16 Chinese
Harvest Queen	5	Seemann	Ger.	1352	July	4 Melchers & Co.
Laydon Brown	4	Forsyth	Brit.	2020	Aug.	16 Russell & Co.
Josephus	5	Havener	Amer.	821	July	21 Captain
Kitty	5	Hogers	Amer.	457	July	11 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
Martha Davis	5	Wilson	Brit.	302	Aug.	30 Captain
Mauna Loa	5	Pendleton	Amer.	832	June	13 Russell & Co.
Omega	5	Douglas	Brit.	1071	Aug.	29 Order
Reporter	5	Brown	Brit.	480	Aug.	2 Order
Richard P. Rogers	5	Spalding	Amer.	1286	Aug.	20 Butterfield & Swire
Robert S. Burnard	5	Thordike	Amer.	1116	June	7 Wiener & Co.
Sam Mendel	5	Andrews	Brit.	1200	Aug.	15 Adamson, Bell & Co.
Sea Witch	5	Gower	Brit.	107	Aug.	23 Wiener & Co.
Valkyrie	5	Zibbets	Amer.	1289	July	24 Captain
Vigilant	5	Baile	Brit.	498	Aug.	16 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Vigilant	5	Gould	Amer.	1723	July	2 Russell & Co.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name	Flag	Tonn.	Guns.	L.H.P.	Captain	Where at
Alacrity	—	—	—	—	Com. R. Blair Macdonochie	Yokohama
Cockchafer	—	—	—	—	Lieut. Com. Edward Maxwell	Hongkong
Conquest	—	—	—	—	Captain Wm. H. Henderson	Yokohama
Gordale	—	—	—	—	Captain H. T. Greenfall	Yokohama
Isis	—	—	—	—	—	In reserve
Scout	—	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Firebrand	—	—	—	—	Lieut. Com. Reginald Y. Smith	Hongkong
Hyacinth	—	—	—	—	Lieut. Com. Denison	Hongkong
Impetuous	—	—	—	—	Captain Robt. W. Osage	Yokohama
Leander	—	—	—	—	Captain William H. May	Yokohama
Linnet	—	—	—	—	Captain Burgess Watson	Yokohama
Martin	—	—	—	—	Commander Smythies	Yokohama
Mutine	—	—	—	—	Lieut. Com. G. H. Yonge	Shanghai
Orion	—	—	—	—	Commander J. H. Martin	Hongkong
Porpoise	—	—	—	—	Captain Hy. J. Carr	Singapore
Rambler	—	—	—	—	Commander R. W. White	Yokohama
Rattler	—	—	—	—	Capt. The Hon. F. O. Vereker	On a cruise
Satellite	—	—	—	—	Lieut. Com. W. Matil Dougall	North
Soloist	—	—	—	—	Captain T. P. W. Nesham	Shanghai
Soloist	—	—	—	—	Captain Hall	Nagasaki
Swift	—	—	—	—	Com. The Hon. Richard Bingham	Hongkong
Torpedo Boat No. 35	—	—	—	—	—	Yokohama
Torpedo Boat No. 36	—	—	—	—	—	In reserve
Tweed	—	—	—	—	—	In reserve
Wanderer	—	—	—	—	Commander E. J. Church	Hongkong
Wittem	—	—	—	—	Commander Geo. A. Giffard	Yokohama

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief.

† H. M. S. Ships' tonnage, displacements and effective horse powers are given according to H. M. Navy list.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where at.
Alouet	Russian gunboat	800	—	—	Captain Parnego	Nagasaki
Alouet	Brazilian cruiser	2000	—	—	Capt. Custodio José de Mello	Hongkong
Alouet	Spanish cruiser	1908	—	—	Captain A. Soler	On a cruise
Alouet	French gunboat	475	4	450	Commander Malopert	Shanghai
Alouet	Russian cruiser	1100	—	—	Captain Meschhoff	Nagasaki
Alouet	French dispatch-vessel	475	4	450	Captain Bugard	Shanghai
Alouet	French gunboat	475	4	450	Lieut. Commander Arago	Quinhon
Alouet	German gunboat	475	—	—	Captain Eickeloff	Chempulpo
Alouet	French gunboat	475	4	425	Captain Méry	Keuron
Alouet	U. S. corvette	1900	7	1170	Commander Dye	Nagasaki
Alouet	U. S. sloop	1370	6	1470	Lieut. Com. Henry Glass	Yokohama
Alouet	Russian gunboat	455	7	80	Commander Moltoff	Corea
Alouet	Russian cruiser	1350	9	250	Captain Zartine	Nagasaki
Alouet	U. S. corvette	1900	12	1150	Capt. McNair	Yokohama
Alouet	U. S. gunboat	475	6	550	Lieut. Com. Craig	Kobe
Alouet	French gunboat	540	—	420	Lieut. Commander Fourcet	On a cruise
Alouet	Portuguese gunboat	540	—	—	Captain J. R. Santa Barbara	Kobe
Alouet	French transport	—	—	—	Captain Baoul	Corea
Alouet	Russian cruiser	900	1	1000	Commander Sudrieff	Corea
Alouet	Russian gunboat	465	7	60	Commander Boyie	Yajun
Alouet	German cruiser	2100	—	—	Captain Kohlaner	Singapore
Alouet	Portuguese gunboat	500	5	160	Lieut. Com. C. R. Caminha	Macao
Alouet	French frigate	5580	19	4250	Captain Aubry de la Noë	Saigon
Alouet	Russian corvette	1330	—	—	Captain Lang	Nagasaki
Alouet	French cruiser	—	—	—	Captain Maret	Shanghai
Alouet	French gunboat	480	4	425	Commander Goudot	Shanghai
Alouet	Russian corvette	2950	12	—	Captain Makaroff	Savoy